

FARM AND GARDEN.

When to Plant Lilies.

A great deal of failure is due to planting bulbs at improper seasons. The time recommended as being the best is the months of October, November, March, and April. Many fail from planting late in the spring after the weather has become hot and dry, which causes the bulbs to decay before they can form roots and commence growth. Of course, where the climate will permit, bulbs can be planted at any time during the winter, but if it can be done in autumn, it would no doubt be better. Bulbs should always be planted as soon as received, or packed in soil until planting time. Nothing injures them more than exposure to the air, or to lie around dry. —*American Agriculturist.*

Corn for Sheep.

Experiments in feeding different kinds of grain to sheep during the winter have proved that corn, if fed constantly, and to any great extent, produces a fevered condition of the system. This can, doubtless, be remedied to some extent, by feeding liberally on roots. Most flockmasters prefer a ration composed of corn and oats, in the proportion of one part of corn to two parts of oats. A half part of this mixture makes a liberal ration, and many prefer to give only half that amount when feeding good hay. Beans are very highly relished, and at the present low price can, undoubtedly, be profitably substituted occasionally for the corn and oat ration for a change. When corn alone is fed the flock is frequently troubled with eruptions or humors, which causes the sheep to rub and gnaw their fleeces, causing a loss of wool.

Value of Bran Upon the Farm.

Professor Brown, of the Ontario Agricultural College, at Guelph, Canada, recently summed up the usefulness of bran to farmers, after having carefully considered its chemical composition:

1. Bran is a concentrated food, which, though variable in composition, possesses high nutritive value.
2. Roller process bran is, on the average, richer than old process bran.
3. Its excess of ash or mineral matters eminently fits it for bone building in growing animals, and for supplementing the lack of mineral matters in roots.
4. Its chemical composition points to the conclusion that it is somewhat better adapted to the formation of fat and production of heat than to the formation of muscle or of milk.
5. Both its chemical composition and its physical form adapt it admirably as a supplementary food to be used in connection with poor and bulky fodder, such as straw and roots.
6. Its manurial or fertilizing value alone repays its cost.
7. By retaining and feeding the bran upon the farm the objection to selling the grain is partly overcome, viz., the exhaustion of the soil, since the bran retains most of the mineral matters which cannot be derived from the air. —*New York World.*

Kicking Cows.

A farmer writes to the *American Cultivator* as follows: What farmer has not had a kicking cow, and who has not hammered her for her offences? I milked a kicking cow for years because no one else could do so, and this animal proved everything about the complaint worth knowing. A complaint, I call it, and it is both cruel and ridiculous to suppose that severity does any good. Feed the animal well while milking, and keep her head to the manger, then slip a rope around her right hind leg by a slip knot, and tie it back to a post. Do not make it tight, but just tight enough to support the rope and to keep her leg from reaching the pail. She will not object, indeed, I am sure that she likes it. Let the milker keep his head well pressed into the flank of the cow so as to observe the slightest motion of the joint, and be prepared to move the pail forward a few inches. With these precautions all trouble will cease.

The cow alluded to above was a large and beautiful animal. She was always milked three times a day for a few weeks after calving. She was milked into a measured twelve quart pail, and would give it full and a half again in the morning, and about three quarters full at noon and at night, of fine, rich milk, so there were excellent reasons for keeping her; but she would kick, and seemingly never until the pail was full. When her leg was secured as described above, there was no more trouble. Some farmers tie up a fore leg, but this renders the animal uncomfortable and she will not give down her milk. If good results are expected, a cow must be kept as comfortable and happy as possible. Recollect as a maxim: "Never beat or punish a kicking cow."

Farm and Garden Notes.

Celery must have free moisture at the root.

Few house plants give equal satisfaction with pot hyacinths. The season to start such is at hand.

Hens must be kept warm and sheltered from the inclemencies of the weather if expected to lay in winter.

No oil penetrates wood as well as crude petroleum, none so cheap and none so effective as a preservative.

Do not overfeed your sheep or place so much food before them that they will leave any, for they will soon learn to waste large quantities of it.

The Suffolk sheep, as claimed by their friends, have few superiors as mutton sheep. They make extraordinary weights, and are popular in England. They are hardy and good grazers.

Save the grass in the meadows, even if not of the best quality. Better have a surplus than not enough hay for winter

feeding. Place your stacks where there is the least danger of loss by fire, even if you have to haul it a little further.

If farmers could be persuaded to act together with the purpose of securing honest and economical administration of government, the effect would be most beneficial, taxes would be reduced, general thrift promoted and politics purified.

The heaviest lamb ever raised in the United States, an Oxford, which attained one hundred pounds in nine months, was fed all the ground oats, in addition to its mother's milk, it could eat. A twin sister reached eighty-five pounds in the same period.

Racehorses are fed on the clean blades of corn fodder in some stables, as it is free from dust. The stalk of corn is stripped of its blades by hand, and the blades are then tied into a small bundle, which is hung on the stalk to cure. It never touches the ground, and is consequently free from dirt.

A successful poultry raiser feeds wheat in the morning, barley at noon and wheat in the evening. In addition to the barley he gives the slop and refuse from the kitchen after boiling it. The wheat gives a rich yellow color to the yolks which is so much desired in the city where eggs are sold in retail markets.

When potatoes are dug in a wet time more or less soil will adhere to them. To remove this when unloading the potatoes roll them down a rack of slats set lengthwise, and far enough apart so that the potatoes will not fall through. In rolling over on this slat most of the dirt will be knocked off and fall to the ground beneath.

It is much better when ploughing the ground late in the fall to leave the ridges in the rough condition instead of harrowing, as the frost will exert more complete disintegration of the clods. By late ploughing, especially after frost, the cutworms will be destroyed and the land more easily cross ploughed the following spring.

The present tide of opinion is that corn for ensilage should be cut just as it is going out of the "roasting-ear stage"—i. e., just as most of the ears fairly begin to dent and glaze. At that time stalk, tassels and leaves are full grown, and yet green and tender, and probably contain about all the nutriment they will ever get from the soil.

An important item in providing shelter for sheep is to have it dry. A wet place for them to stand or lie, either in the summer or winter, is very unhealthy and should certainly be avoided whenever it can be. The sheep shed and yard should always be furnished with good drainage, and the roof and the shed should be made tight.

The shape of eggs has nothing to do with the life germ; it conforms with the shape of the ovary and duct; hence we have long eggs, short eggs and round eggs. The air shell and germ is in the broad end, and if this part is smooth and even and if the germ is fertilized, that is all that is necessary so far as shape goes. Hens lay larger eggs than pullets.

The largest apple orchard in the United States is claimed by Fairmount, in Leavenworth County, Kansas. It contains 437 acres, and is composed of 50,000 trees of the following varieties: Seventy acres of vinesaps, 240 of Ben Davis, 70 acres of Missouri Pippins, 40 acres of Genitans, 8 acres Cooper's Early, and 8 acres of Maiden's Blush. Last year's crop is estimated at 40,000 bushels.

Bruised apples soon decay, and there are few windfalls that are not somewhat bruised. A very few of these in a barrel will spoil the whole before winter is over. They are fit only for immediate use, and for this there is often much waste, as the bruised spot is discolored and must be cut out before eating or cooking. In most cases the windfalls are also worm eaten, which causes their premature ripening.

Wire grass is a pest that proves very troublesome, and every joint produces a new plant. If it overruns a field the surest mode of killing it is to keep the ground well shaded with some thickly growing crop, such as millet, buckwheat or peas. Wire grass delights in plenty of sunlight. If it becomes thickly rooted the ground should be ploughed and harrowed, and a shading crop put on as soon after as possible.

Roses in winter are not often killed by cold but by the drying out of moisture which cold often causes. We have known roses in cold frames where the thermometer must have been down to zero wholly uninjured, when they often suffer seriously by a frost of twenty degrees in the open ground. Oiled muslin stretched over the bed is a good idea, because it partially arrests the evaporation which ends in death. It is also now well known that bright light is often a great agent in the death-dealing evaporation of our cold winters, so that the oiled muslin, aiding darkness against light, ought to have merit in preserving roses.

The only reason advanced against shade trees in pastures is that cows are inclined to spend too much of their time under them, and consequently give less milk than they would if no shade existed. This is not the case. Cows that rest a portion of the time under trees feed more at night than do those that have no shade in their pastures. The more comfortably and quietly we keep our cows the more milk they will produce, and we contend that cows that have a shady group of trees to lie under will produce as much milk as cows do without shade. In many places of limited extent it is often desirable to extend the plantation beyond the garden portion of the grounds, and one is glad to see that it may be done without injury to the grazing interests.

There are about 25,000 Hebrews in California.

Kansas estimates its annual poultry and egg crop at \$1,500,000.

Consumption Surely Cured.
To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully,
T. A. SLOCUM, M.D., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

ITCHING PILLS.—Symptoms: Moisture; intense itching and stinging; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in many cases removes the tumors. It is equally efficacious in curing all Skin Diseases. DR. SWAYNE & SON, Proprietors, Phila. By mail for 50 cents. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT for sale by druggists.

KIDDER'S DIGESTYLIN
A SURE CURE FOR INDIGESTION AND DYSPESIA.
Over 5,000 Physicians have sent their approval of DIGESTYLIN, saying that it is the best preparation for indigestion that they have ever used. We have never heard of a case of Dyspepsia where DIGESTYLIN was taken that was not cured.

FOR COLERA INFANTUM.
IT WILL CURE THE MOST AGGRAVATED CASES. IT WILL STOP VOMITING IN PREGNANCY. IT WILL RELIEVE CONSTIPATION.
For Summer Complaints and Chronic Diarrhoea, which are the direct results of imperfect digestion, DIGESTYLIN will effect an immediate cure.

Take DIGESTYLIN for all pains and disorders of the stomach; they all come from indigestion. Ask your druggist for DIGESTYLIN (price \$1 per large bottle). If he does not have it send one dollar to us and we will send a bottle to you, express prepaid. Do not hesitate to send your money. Our house is reliable. Established twenty-five years.
WM. F. KIDDER & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemists, 33 John St., N. Y.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER
Is The Best Waterproof Coat Ever Made.
Don't waste your money on a gum or rubber coat. The FISH BRAND SLICKER is absolutely water and wind proof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. Ask for the "FISH BRAND" slicker and take no other. If your storekeeper does not have the "FISH BRAND," send for descriptive catalogue to A. J. TOWER, 20 Simmons St., Boston, Mass.

JONES
PAYS THE FREIGHT
5 Ton Wagon Scales,
New Levers, Brass
Tare Beam and Beam Box for
\$60.
Every size Scale. For free price list
send this paper and address
JONES OF BINGHAMTON,
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

\$100 to \$300 A MONTH can be made working for us. AGENTS preferred who can furnish their own horses and give their time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in town and cities.
B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1013 Main St., Richmond, Va.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE
BEST IN THE WORLD
Get the Genuine. Sold Everywhere.

SOLDIERS all get Pensions, if 1/4 disabled. Officers' travel pay, bounty collected. Describers relieved. Treaties practice. Success or no fee. Laws sent free. A. W. McCormick & Son, Washington, D. C.

GOOD MEN WANTED to handle the great: "Horse Book & Stock-Doctor." 13 Departments. 20 Engravings. Sales sure and fast. 30 days time. N. D. THOMPSON PUBL. CO., New York.

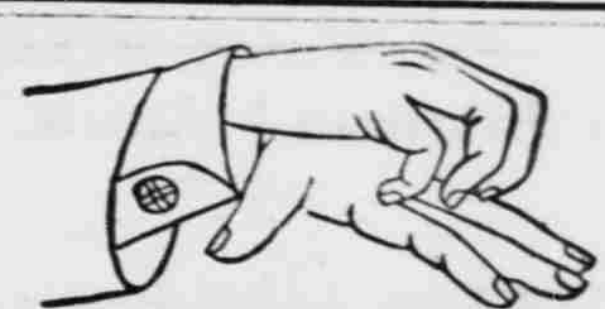
WORK FOR ALL. \$3 a week and expenses paid. Valuable outfit and particulars free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Me.

Pensions to Soldiers & Heirs. Send stamp for circulars. COL. L. BINGHAM, ATT'Y, Washington, D. C.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
GOLD is worth \$500 per lb. Pettit's Eye Salve is worth \$1.00, but is sold at 25c. a box by dealers.

OPIUM Habit Cured satisfactory before any pay. Prof. J. M. Barton, 25th Ward, Cincinnati, O.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio.



ROUGH ON ITCH
"Rough on Itch" Ointment cures Skin Humors, Pimples, Flesh Worms, Ring Worm, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Frosted Feet, Chillsblains, Itch, Ivy Poison, Barber's Itch, Scald Head, Eczema, etc. Druggists, E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.

ROUGH ON PILES
Cures piles or hemorrhoids, itching, protruding, bleeding, internal or other. Internal and external remedy in each package. Sure cure. 50c. Druggists or mail. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City

ROUGH ON BILE PILLS, 25c.
Active but mild. Cathartic. Small Granules. Small Dose. For Sick Headache, Bile-issues, Liver Complaint, Constipation, Anti-Bilious.

ROUGH ON CATARRH Complete cure worst chronic cases. Unequaled for Catarrhal throat affections, foul breath, offensive odors. Ask for "Rough on Catarrh." 50c. Druggists.

ROUGH ON TOOTHACHE Instant relief. 15c.

ROUGH ON CORNS SOFT CORNS. 15c.

N. Y. N. U. 44

I CURE FITS!
When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. H. G. ROOT, M. D., 183 Pearl St., New York.

Blair's Pills. Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval Box, 34; round, 14 Pills.

PATENTS Obtained. Send stamp for Inventors' Guide. L. B. HAM, Patent Attorney, Washington, D. C.

The Youth's Companion

FOR 1888.

A Remarkable Volume.

Increased in Size. Finely Illustrated. 400,000 Subscribers.

Eminent Authors.

Special Articles of great interest, written for the Companion, will appear from the following Eminent Authors of Great Britain and the United States:

Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Gen. Lord Wolseley,
Professor Tyndall, Clara Louise Kellogg,
Gen. George Crook, Justin McCarthy, M. P.,
Archdeacon Farrar, Louisa M. Alcott.

And one hundred other well-known and popular writers.

Six Serial Stories,

WILL BE GIVEN IN 1888, FULLY ILLUSTRATED AND BY FAVORITE AUTHORS, INCLUDING

J. T. Trowbridge, C. A. Stephens,

AND OTHERS. ALSO,

200 Short Stories; Tales of Adventure;

Illustrated Articles of Travel; Sketches of Eminent Men;

Historical and Scientific Articles; Bright Sayings;

1000 Short Articles; Anecdotes; Sketches of Natural History; Poetry.

Twelve Pages Weekly, instead of eight pages, will be given nearly every week during 1888, increasing the size of the paper almost one-half, giving an extraordinary amount and variety of choice reading and illustrations, without any advance in the subscription price.

Two Millions of People Read It.

FREE
TO JAN 1,
1888.

SPECIAL OFFER.

To any New Subscriber who will CUT OUT and send us this Slip, with name and P. O. address and \$1.75 in Money Order, Express Money Order, Registered Letter or Check, for a year's subscription to the Companion, we will send the paper free each week to Jan. 1st, 1888, and for a full year from that date to Jan. 1st, 1889. If ordered at once this offer will include

A \$2.50
PAPER
FOR \$1.75.

The Double Holiday Numbers

For Thanksgiving and Christmas, twenty pages each, with Colored Covers and Full-page Frontispiece Pictures, which are a feature of the Companion volume. They will be unusually attractive this year.

Address **PERRY MASON & CO., 45 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.**

Specimen Copies and Colored Announcement and Calendar free, if you mention this paper.